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MEMPHIS APPEAL

SATURDAY, :: NOVEMBER 29, 1879

SUNDAY'S APPEAL The SUNDAY APPEAL is too well known, too securely established in the confidence of the public of Memphis, to need a word more hind those that have made a reputation justifor the readers of the current events of the cannot continue. We cannot keep the authority? Are we on the eve of another APPEAL up to the standard of excellence arising out of our very prosperity which has secured it a firm hold upon the that makes it a welcome guest in every in- broadcloth, smoked fewer expensive cigars, telligent household. We invite for it the and our wives wore less jewelry and fewer continued support of the merchant classes, for foreign goods. "Hard times" reduced and the German spirit crushed out of them sending in their orders early.

THE SOUTHERN GRANT BUBBLE seems to have been as ephemeral as the poet's snowflake upon the river, which is described as one moment white then gone forever. The supports of Grant turn out to be an attractive one. Under these circummyths. Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, has been represented as favoring Grant for a third term, which elicited the following let-

WASHINGTON, November 21, 1879. Editors Chronicle and Constitutionalist: Editors Chronicle and Constitutionalist;

DEAR SIRS—Your paper of yesterday is just at hand. In it I see for the first time what purports to be the report of an interview between me and some one on the Star newspaper in this city, and also a telegram from this city to the Morning Star, of Savannah, of the eighteenth instant. Now, I wish you and your readers to know that there is not word of truth in either of these publications. We such interview ever took place between me and a reporter of the Star or anyboxy else. The whole thing is a groundless indication from beginning to end. The telegram to the Morning Star, of Savannah, is also without foundation. I wish you to ao me the justice to publish this unqualified denial of the above mentioned report. And I trust that the people of Georgia, who have any regard for truth, will not be misled as to my sayings or doings by giving credence to any such anonymous representations of my utterances. Yours truly,

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS. It will be remembered that Mr. Stephens things, that if the Demogratic dissensions in New York continue "our only hope of suc- change is going on, and will cess is destroyed, and the south will look out on, and that our situation will Grant as dictator to John Sherman or Roscoo reverence for Grant;" and that the people of | we may hope will remain with us, but which the south would support Grant in preference will, as we have shown, carry within itself to any other man of the Republican party. certain suanges in our present advantageous Mr. Stephens disposes of this remarkable in- position that it will be well for us to be proterview by declaring "the whole thing" to be | yided for and to guard against. "a groundless fabrication from beginning to end," The southern members of congress are returning to Washington, and as fast as they arrive, they are visited by reporters for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of the Grant feeling in the south, but as yet no southern member has been disorganized by those Radicals who, while plus-

To prove this it would only be necessary to read from the speeches of the most promifare, if Grant should be nominated, is already ton altogether, to allow of pretend that no one else in the Republican that is all any one can do unless he become

acy two hundred and fifty millions of State debts, piled upon the people to enrich the thieving carpetbaggers. The usurpations and corruptions of Grant's eight years rule finally aroused the honest impulses of the northern masses, and in the elections of 1874 the north spoke out with a clear, emphatic voice in condemnation of Radicalism as administered by Grant.

been subjected. Mississipai severed her fetters, and Ames, the carpetbag governor, fled the State in disgrace. The forty-fourth congress was the verdict of the American people The same verdict was repeated in 1876 and 1878. And now, strange to say, the Republican party regards Grant, whose corruptions

defeated the party, as the only man to restore plundered by Grant's carpetbaggers, propped tention up by Grant's bayonets, know what Grant rule means, and the idea of their supporting such a man is an insult to their intelligence. their self-respect and the gratitude they will ever feel for the northern Democrats who helped to secure their deliverance.

IMPORTS INCREASING. day. We are determined to maintain the balance of trade in our favor; events Cuban movement? itself forbid. We imported less than we exported, partly because "hard times" had confidence of the people of this section, and made us more economical—we wore less chandise to our market. But now we are The reported boom for Grant in the south getting more money, we again want luxuries for enjoyment and display, and "better times"

chandise at New York amounted to \$8,140,week afterward the figures stood \$10,368,-000, against \$5,360,000, an increase in the two weeks of the imports this year over the same two weeks last year of \$9,218,000. From January to November we took fortyfive millions worth more foreign goods than during same period a year before. Another effect follows this state of things-prices being higher here, the foreigner is less disposed to take our goods, and our exports decrease.

was represented as saying, among other It is well for business men and all men of sense to remember that this for herself;" that "the south to-day prefers affected by the change. This attention will bring pradence, and will prevent a flighty Conking as President:" that among the running off into extrayagance because we southern soldiery there is "great respect and have a rush of prosperity, a prosperity that

> WEEK'S COTTON SALES AND RECEIPTS.

We called attention a week ago to the unprecedently large cotton receipts that are week they have been larger still, amounting covered who knows anything about the Grant | to thirty-two thousand eight hundred and | American gold coin. boom in the south, save that which has been seventy three bales. On the corresponding week last year the receipts was twenty-two dering the south, were supported by Grant's thousand four hundred and forty-six bales. bayonets. If the south should support Grant | During the week the sales have been twentyit would kill him just as it killed Greeley. two thousand bales, against fifteen thousand Grant would be the weakest man which the and fifty bales sold the corresponding week Pasha, the Turkish general, has been mas-Republicans could possibly nominate. It last year. What is most remarkable about was the corruptions of his administration | the extent of the purchases is that foreign that caused the tidal wave of 1874. In a re- buyers have been held back by the be to restore Henry Labaucher to membercent interview Senator Voorhees, of Indiana, price in New York being higher than at ship of the Beef Steak club. in speaking of the Grant movement, said: Liverpool, so that one day of the week they "It looks more formidable than it really is. | bought not a bale, and on two other days I doubt if he will be nominated, and I be- considerably less than a thousand bales a the cardinal, declared that he intended to lieve he will be beaten if he is. If he is day. Their purchases for the week were six publish a letter against article 7 of the edunominated there is presented for attack on thousand bales against the spinner's fifteen the part of the Democracy, and for the de- thousand five hundred bales. The year befense by the Republicans, eight years of ad- fore on the same week the exporters took ten ministration, many portions of it confessedly | thousand eight hundred bales to the spinner's the most corrupt in American history. He | three thousand six hundred and fifty. Speakthe most corrupt in American history. He left the office with the odor of corrupting generally, the exporter at this portion of J. E. Burrill and Joseph D. Harker. tion filling almost every avenue of the the season usually buys much more cotton Chicago, November 28; At half-past one public service. I do not mean by this to as- than the spinner. Nor is this all. For two sail General Grant's personal character, but
I do mean to say that his administrations at
various times have embraced the most corrupt men ever known in the public service.

I do not mean by this to assume and the pressure upon the railroads and compresses has so delayed cotton as to materially interfere with operations, so that we have now in stock eighty-eight thousand six

I do not mean by this to assume and the pressure upon the railroads and alleys mentioned are comparatively clean.

Houses.—Within the area described there are 154 occupied dwellinghouses, 20 unoccupied, six groceries, three saloons, returned are 154 occupied, six groceries, three saloons (returned are 154 occupied). If you imply the analysis of the streets and alleys mentioned are comparatively clean.

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Houses.—Within the area described there are 154 occupied dwellinghouses, 20 unoccupied, six groceries, three saloons (returned are to follow will simply be an am tively clean.

Houses.—Within the area described there are 154 occupied are 154 occupied are 154 occupied are 154 occupied are 154 occupied. The present sanitary and financial condition of the city, as we understand the present sanitary and financial condition of the city, as we understand the present sanitary and financial condition of the city, as we understand the present sanitary and financial condition of the city, as we understand the present sanitary and financial condition of the city of the present sanitary and financial condition of the city of the present sanitary and financial condition of the city of the present sanitary and financial condition of the city of the present sanitary and financial condition of the city of the present sanitary and financial condition of the city of the present sanitary and financial condit hundred bales of cotton, against sixty-seven thousand at the same time last year. Not nent Republican leaders in the United States, only has cotton been delayed in its transportwo of whom are in Hayes's cabinet-Evarts | tation, but for some days the Louisville railand Schurz. Every weapon of political war- road has stopped receiving cot-

furnished to our hands. Besides this, he large amount of freight on hand being has to encounter traditions of the govern- cleared off. This prevents the receipt of bills ment almost as sacred and binding in the of lading by the purchasers of cotton, and minds of the people as a provision of the that prevention debars them from obtaining constitution against electing a man for the the usual monetary facilities at the banks. third term. It is worse than idle folly to This embarrasses the cotton buyers, and baffles them in their operations. Spite of the turn party can enforce the laws in the south, or of the market at Liverpool, which limits the anywhere else, except Grant. Such a pre- exporters' operations, and spite of the blocktense is farcical. Blaine or Sherman could ade on the railways, which acts especially on the views of the convention upon the subject use all the powers of the government, and the buyers for the mills, nearly twenty-three thousand bales of cotton were sold in Meman usurper." These are prophetic words, phis tast week. How much would the The Republican party has too much sagacity | week's sales have been if the foreign buyers to nominate a man for the third term | could have purchased in the usual proportion whose administration was a national of his November takings, and all kinds of stench; so corrupt that in 1874, the people | buyers had been unimpeded by the obstrucarose in their majesty and pronounced their tions to transportations? The facts condemnation. Grant placed on a platform as they stand are a striking inwhich seeks to resurrect the ghost of old and stance of the immensity of the revi-

buried issues, and fanning afresh the embers of | val that trade has experienced, and of the perishing discords, will not dragoon into his life, and vigor, and energy that Memphis support honest Republicans, who remember | manifests after two years struggle with the the corruptions of the past, and who are yellow demon that seeks her destruction. horrified of Grant's shameful disregard of The cotton we are selling is incomparably the the example of Washington and all former best offered at any market in the United Railroad Postponed. Presidents down to the days of Lincoln. States, as the buyers acknowledge, and With his bayonets Grant propped up bogus which is the reason that they buy on, not-State governments. He permitted by his withstanding railroad blockades. The staple on the sixth of January next, under foreinfamous policy men to be put in the senate of the Memphis cotton this year wins the adas wrongfully and unlawfully as if they had miration of all who examine. Fine in texbeen unnaturalized Turks. Men sit in both ture and of unusual length when compared houses of congress, accepted and accredited with the short fibers of the Texas plantaas senators and representatives from tions, for instance, it shows the superiority various southern States, who had not of the growth of the bottom lands around even a fixed place of residence in those States. Memphis. A city whose trade can flourish When the people manifested or expressed a under the circumstances that have troubled desire to free themselves from such a hideous | Memphis-which has had to meet in conflict burlesque of self-government, they were fever, and now railroad blockade, merits overawed by bayonets. And while thus every effort and every sacrifice necessary to

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT - THE WEEKLY APPEAL

THE WEEKLY APPEAL, the largest and best paper of its class now offered to the pubto subscribers at the reduced rate of one dollar a year. This will no doubt be welcome news to the thousands who have for years-At the same time, the southern people arose some of them for more than a quarter of a in their might to try once more to rid them- century-been constant readers and steady selves of the degradation to which they had friends of the APPEAL. At this very low price the WERKLY APPEAL will be found one of the cheapest, as it is one of the best newspapers in the country. It will contain against Grantism and the Republican party. | thirty-six long columns of telegraphic news. market reports, editorials, letters from all parts of the adjoining States, in a word everything that is necessary to a well-filled the party to power. This may be so, but the and well-conducted newspaper. Subscripsouthern people, robbed, persecuted and tions forwarded now will have prompt at-

immediate abolition of slavery in Cuba, and peremptorily demands of Spain that such measures as are evidently necessary to that the city, which report is as follows: end be taken at once. "We cannot afford," it says, "to have our vast commercial in-We are rejoicing in the happy change that fictitious interests in Spain. As a nation it is has taken place in our business circumstances, | indifferent to us whether Cuba be independbut it is well that we should bear in mind ent, autonomous or colonial, but we must inthat the change brings with it some loss of advantages we have been enjoying. Of late perpetual thorn in our side. Provided the the sanitary condition of Memphis at the the United States imports have been much Cabans have the privilege of governing less than its exports, and we were coase- themselves, they may well afford to retain an quently receiving more money from abroad honorable connection with the mother counas an advertising medium unsurpassed by for what foreigners were buying from us, try, which would have many incidental adany paper in the south or west. The issue than we were paying out abroad for what we vantages. But the one thing needful for for to-morrow will not in any respect be be- were buying of foreigners. The balance was Cuba and for Spain is the immediate aboliin our favor, and helped very materially to tion of a system which has long been conbring about the "good times" we so ardently demned by the unanimous voice of the fied by the interest its columns always have welcome. This agreeable state of things civilized world." Is the Herald speaking by

Russia is likely to have trouble in her Baltic provinces, where the feeling just now between the Germans and Slavs is one of race hatred, intensified by recent occurrences. Some of the Slavonic journals demand that silk gowns; all this decreased our demand the Baltic provinces shall be Russianized, and hope that they will send in their favors the price of everything, and foreigners send- in the same bloody and relentless manner in for to-morrow's paper at as early an hour as ing goods here could make no large which the national spirit was crushed out of possible. Newsmen will also oblige us by profits-thus economy had decreased our de- Poland. B smarck, whose policy has been the mand, and low prices had decreased the in- unity of all the German people on the basis ducements of the foreigner to send his mer- of language, will hardly permit such a course, and if attempted we may reasonably expect a war between the two great powers.

WE copy in to-day's APPEAL, from the that the foreign merchant finds our market Washington Post, of Wadnesday, a series of interviews with prominent southern constances we are not surprised to see by gresmen, which show how utterly absurd is the with the remarkable disparity that has presonth. Our section, to use the words of the in by inspectors, the others baving been furnished from the residences of gentlemen who allow the post, "has been much lied about of late, but nished from the residences of gentlemen who allow the post of the post of the post of the waler supply of their imports and our exports. For the week ending we doubt if ever a more despicable falsehood was promulgated against it than that which intimated that it was inclined to look 600, against \$3,928,000 a year before. 4 with favor upon Grant's candidacy for a third Presidential term."

Add the southern mills and that increase will be found fully 400,000 bales.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITY.

London, November 28: The Cornish smallars have advanced the price of tin four shil- | 1 San Francisco, November 28: St. Julian's

attempt to beat his own time-2:12%-is indefinitely postponed. Berlin, November 28: The countess of Raltzau, only daughter of Prince Bismarck, has been delivered of a son. Paris, November 22: De Lesseps will start

on the sixth of December for Panama. He will return by way of New York. New York, November 28: The steamer reaching Memphis. During the present Soythia brought eight hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars in British gold bars and

Vienna, November 28: Novikoff, Russian mbassador here, has been summoned to St. Petersburg to participate in the forthcoming ministerial deliberations. Cettinje, November 28: Intelligence has

been received here that Ahmed Mukhtar sacred by Arnauts at Gusinje London, November 28: The master of the rolls made an order, the effect of which will

Paris, November 28: The Gaulois denies the statement of the Figuro that Prince

New York, November 28: The board of directors of the New York Central railroad met this morning and elected L. N. Pierre-pont Morgan and Gyrus W. Field, directors c'clock this afternoon the bicycle race stood: fifty-six miles yet to gain.

London, November 28: A large amount of bullion was withdrawn from the Bank of England for the United States to-day. Silver is quoted at fifty-three one-sixteenth pence per ounce. The amount of bullion shops, one beef-market, two stables, large; withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to day, reached eighty thousand pounds sterling.

The Mississippi Improvement Executive Committee. Sr. Louis, November 28.—The Mississippi river improvement convention, which was held at Quincy, Illinois, a few weeks ago, adopted a resolution instructing its president. Ex Governor Stanard, of this city, to appoint an executive committee to prepare a memoof the improvement of the channel of the Mississippi river and its tributaries; to col-

AKRON, November 28.—The Atlantic and Great Western railroad is to be sold in Akron the ground; dilapidated sheds, rotten floors closure proceedings. The date was fixed to-day in pursuance of a private cablegram announcing the completion of the reorganization of the syndicate in London. The liabil-

about ten million dollars. A Sailor the Victim of Foul Play. Buffalo, November 28.—The body of Thomas Russell, of St. Charles, Michigan, a sailor belonging to the barge Walton, was found floating in Buffalo creek this morning, bearing and substitute the barge walton, was status—laborers, river men, small shop-keep-bearing and substitute the barge walton, was bearing and substitute the barge walton, was substituted by the barge walton and the barge walton was been substituted by the barge walton, was substituted by the barge walton and the barge walton was been substituted by the barge walton and the barge walton was been substituted by the barge walton and the barge walton was been substituted by the barge walton and the barge walton was been substituted by the barge walton and the barge walton was been substituted by the barge walton and the barge walton was been substituted by the barge walton was been subs rested on suspicion.

SANITATION.

Full Text of the Report of the Sanitary Commission Appointed by the National Board of Health to Make a Thorough Sanitary Survey of the City of Memphis.

Our Condition Worse than it has Ever been Painted-The Remedies within Our Grasp-What we Must do to be Saved-The Bayou, Sewerage and Our Streets.

Yesterday, at a meeting of the sanita-rians of the National board of health and the citizens committee of fifteen, together with the commissioners of the Taxing-District and leading merchants and property-owners, at the Peabody ho-THE New York Herald is urgent for the mmediate abolition of slavery in Cuba, and correspond to the National board of health, presented a report as chairman from the committee appointed to visit Memphis and make a sanitary survey of The Sanitary Report;

WASHINGTON, D C., November, 1879. terests in that island perennially sacrificed to | Hon D. T. Porter, President of the Taxing-District SIR-From the evidence presented in de tailed reports of inspectors of individual premises, in analysis of water, and also from present time is bad, and especially so in the

llowing particulars: THE CONDITION OF THE CITY. First-Ia many buildings are cellars or basements containing privy-wells, ranging from fifteen to fifty feet in depth, the majority of which are filled with fecal matter. Fre quently in the same cellar is a cistern, the water of which is contaminated by sipage from the privy. In some cellars of large buildings near the center of the city, are accumulations of execrement and filth of various kinds covering the floor. There is evidently very extensive soil-pollution in many parts of the city, as appears from the results of examinations of the water-supply f Memphis, made for the committee by De Charles Smart, United States army, which are indicated in the following summary:

THE WATERS WE DRINK. Notes on the work done on Memphis waters to date, November 26, 1879: Fifty waters examined, of which 36 ar cisterns, 1 round tank, or reservoir, wells, 1 Elmwood creek, 1 Wolf river, 1 Mis sissippi river. Total, 50.
Of the 36 cisterns 10 are in sound condi-

| tion and 26 leak. The may be classified as fol | | ers th | iey co | nta |
|---|------|--------|------------------------------------|------------|
| | Good | Fair | Bud from foutness of cistern | of sewage. |
| Ten sound cisterns | 17 | 8 | ä | ï |
| | 10 | 43 | 0 | 10 |

These thirty-siz are believed to be above more than a dozen of the samples were sent terns in good condition. The sample from the tank, or rain-water

eservoir, was good. Of the wells, tour are organically pure and one exceedingly impure, the last showing that a leak in the brick lining of the well * As we increase the growth of cotton, we may admit of sewage infiltration as read-are happy to find that the manufactures are increasing. Statistics show us that within five years the New Frederick will and the five years the New England mills, and the is such as to cause a doubt as to their wholeincreased number of cotton mills in the south someness. Of the running waters, that from are not taken into consideration, have in- the creek at Elmwood cemetery is very im creased their consumption of the staple from pure. A sample from the mouth of Wolf river, taken after the recent rains, is exceed-1,177,417 bales in 1878, to 1,416,960 bales in the present year, a gain of 354,000 bales. river, farmished by the city supply before the recent rains, is also exceedingly impure. Three samples of Wolf river, as stored in cisters when the river was low and free from turbidity, are of good quality. One sample of Wolf river, tested as it is now, when present through a charcoal filter, proyed exceedingly pure. One sample of Mississippi river water, taken after the rains from a count half a mile above the mouth of Wolf priver, proved a maker, being but slightly river, proved a mile above the mouth of water, being but slightly river, proved a mile water, being but slightly river. river, proved a water, being out sing inferior to that delivered in washing.

the city supply. In those portions of the-city which have been carefully inspected, a quantity of soiled | the and foul bedding, material for mattresses, for etc., presumably infected, has been found old, and filthy. These buildings, both this in the yards, cellars and out-houses. A quantity of this mate-rial, together with rags, is also collected in a number of junk shops, and there is no evidence that it has been satisfac- dents along the banks, but by others living tordy disinfected. The detailed survey is till going on, and will be pushed to completion as rapidly as possible. The summary of the results of this survey in a portion of one of the oldest wards in the city is as follows:

THE FIRST WARD. In the first ward, up to date (November 26th), there have been 192 inspections, embracing the area bounded north by Auction street, south by the alley between Exchange and Market streets, east by Main street, and west by the navy-yard. Of the streets and alleys, Main and Front are 82 feet wide; cross streets, 66 feet; alleys east and west, 16½ feet; alleys north and south, 24 feet 9 inches, Main and Front are paved-Main, west of street railway track, with recently-laid stone, displacing Nicolson, and east of railway track, with badly worn and decaying Nicol-Front street paved, partly stone and partly gravel. Cross streets and alleys un-

Drainage by gutters along the No sewers in any portion of the between Front and the navy-yard north and west to the Mississippi. This surface-drainage, as a rule, is good and sufficient, and the

such), five junk-shops, four boardinghouses

and saloons, three negro boardinghouses and

saloons, seven tenement-houses, two barbershops, one colored Baptist church, one ironworks, one lumber yard, two blacksmithof which 152 are brick buildings two stories in hight, 16 being of three or more stories, eight of one and a balf, and 24 of one story. The average of these buildings is about 20 years, very few less than 12 years, while there are a number 30 years old and upward. There are 65 cellars reported; greatest depth eight feet. In 37 of these there is but little or no provision for ventilation; 54 are "damp" or "wet;" 42 foul from accumulation of rubbish, decomposing organic matter, mainly vegetable (mouldy straw, shavings, etc., and rotting vegetables); 32 contain Outhouses, 72; comprising wooden sheds, phis to make it a healthy city will be suc-summer kitchens, stables and cow sheds; 43 this subject by congress. In accordance with these instructions, Mr. Stanard to-day appointed the following named gentlemen as said committee: J. Ham Davidson, St. Paul; Charles Seymour, LaCrosse; M. T. Johnson, Galena; Robert F. Bower, Keokuk; John A. Scudder, St. Louis; John A. Bufinger, St. Louis; John from living rooms; 23 houses without privies, the occupants using neighboring ones. Of that all rags, bedding, material for matthe total number less than 40 are in good tresses and articles of a similar nature now sanitary condition. The prevailing evils are deep vaults, full or nearly so; leaky and broken vaults, allowing contents to soak into

and seats, hogsheads sunk into the ground for vaults, etc. Yards-80, filthy, undrained, containing more or less decomposing organic matter, soaked with stable and cow-shed ooze and ities of the road are about seventy million fecal moisture; 48 fairly good, being wholly dollars. It is expected that it will sell for or mainly brick paved and drained by brick gutters. Animals-12 horses, 31 mules, 24 cows, and an unknown number of hogs, goats,

stealing the liberties of the people, the plunderes, sustained by Grant, were permitted also to steal their hard earnings, and when also to contend with. This review of our cotton matters adds one more proof to the correctness of the asser-Number of Deaths .- Yellow-fever.

turned, 15; congestive chills, 2; dysentery, 2; consumption, 1; yellow jaundice, 1; diptheria, unknown; still-birth, 1. the city should be condemned, torn down, and the material destroyed by fire. This will include not only foul shanties and cab-Now under Treatment.—Typhoid pneumo-nia, 2; inflammatory rheumatism, 1; erysip-

Water Supply.—From hydrants, 40; cisterns, 141; wells exclusively, 57; wells and cisterns, 24. NUISANCES EXISTING IN FIRST WARD. The following are specimens of individual

nuisances and defects:

the surface fifth is washed into and under the lower floor. No. 23—Same as No. 17. No. 24—Grating removed and close doors put in. No. 32—Privy in cellar passim), five inches wa'er standing in cellar, n which is the cistern used by the family, as also the overflowing privy-vault. No. 37—six inches water standing, empty beer and whisky barrels. No. 45—five inches of filth on brick floor, walls stained with leakage, privy 10 feet outside. No. 54—Damp and fithy walls covered with mould, absolutely no ventilation (passim), six inches sipe wawith foul drains clogged up and offensive

tresses, rags and miscellaneous fom tes, "ex-Growded houses with foul yards and surroundings, situated eighteen feet above their neighbors, who receive the drainage and storm-washings from them.

THE BAYOU GAYOSO. The savitary condition of the bayou is shown by the following report of a special inspection-a portion of it: By instruction received this morning I have made an inspection of the Bayou Gayoso from the south side of Poplar street to the north side of street, inclusive—a distance, as laid down by Cook's map of Memphis, of 1460 yards, and upon said inspection present the ollowing brief report: Emptying into the bayou are the following gullies (carrying surface and slime water):

Poplar street, two from the east and two from the west. Washington street, two from the east and Adams street, two from the west. Jefferson street, two from the east and two

from the west. from the west, Madison street, two from the east and two from the west. Monroe street, one from the east and two from the west. Union street, two from the east and two

from the west. Gayoso street, two from the west Beale street, two from the east and two from Total, 15 east: 17 west.

Number of houses built directly over the bayou, three. Number of privies upon the west bank of | thority. the bayou, 19. Number of privies built directly over the

Number of cisterns upon the east bank. In addition to the above number of houses there are, one planing mill, one foundry (iron), two cotton sheds, one church (colored), one coal yard and two stables.

WHAT SHOULD BE DESTROYED

The average Hight of embankments is 20 present ave test. Excepting two privies, whose contents are dropped immediately into the stream, all the others, in number 36, so situated upon the edge of the sloping banks, that their contents are exposed to the action of the open air, are seen rendering the be strictly enforced, banks in the immediate vicinity extremely active. All these shantles and houses up of Ninth—With the e bank, near Desoto, and the old frames upon of concrete. both banks near the Beale street market. should be condemned and destroyed, for reason that they are not fit human habitation, being insecure,

remote, since it is the receptable of all kinds of refuse, filth, and rubbish wet weather, and especially in winter, it is fully submitted evident that the subsoil drainage of Memphis is exceedingly imperfect.

NICOLSON PAVEMENT. Until this is remedied it will probably be impossible to secure satisfactory streets or roads, or dry cellars, or foundations to houses. The presence of a large amount of decaying wooden pavement in the city is also to great extent dependent upon this want of drainage, since to remove the pavement having established such drainage would be to leave the streets in an almost im passable condition Reflections

Although the house to house inspection of Memphis is not yet completed, and there are some matters of detail to be investigated, yet there are facts enough in the possession The area between Front and Main of the committee to warrant them in making north and east to the bayou, a preliminary report, which shall contain the recommendations necessary for the immediate action so important to be taken. The detailed report to follow will simply be an am-plification of these recommendations.

In view of the present sanitary and financial condition of the city, as we understand

First-That measures be at once taken to quent care of the samtary work to be undertaken by the city. This will involve among other things the employment of a trained and thoroughly competent sanitary officer, and it is absolutely necessary that such intelligent superintendence and care shall be provided and continued, if good results are to be obtained from any comprehensive system of municipal sanitation. There is large amount of sanitary work to be done in Memphis, the details of which must be left, secure the best results without unnecessary expense; but this discretionary power should be entrusted only to a competent health authority, independent of politics, and unless foul, not cov- it be provided we do not think that the ered, varying in depth from 20 to 45 feet. efforts of the authorities and citizens of Mem-

collected in the junk shops of the city, or which may be found elsewhere under cir-cumstances which would cause the presumption of their infection, should be at once col lected and destroyed by fire. THE WATERWORKS. Third-That it is important that the city

should have control of the waterworks, at least to such an extent as to insure a change in the present source of supply, and also to insure that a sufficient amount of water for sanitary purposes shall at all times be at the disposal of the city. The water supply should be taken either from the Mississippi river, above the point of entrance of Wolf river, from a deep-lying, pure waterbearing stratum, if such can be found; or from a distant inland source. POLIUTED CISTERNS.

The use of all polluted cisterns and wells should be at once discontinued HOUSES TO BE CONDEMNED. Fourth-That a large number of houses i

will include not only foul shanties and cab-ins, but some large buildings in the heart of

THE WARING PLAN OF SEWERAGE Fifth—That all privy vaults now in the city should be cleaned out and filled with fresh earth, and that hereafter ro system of dealing with excrement shall be permitted which involves pollution of soil, water or air. In those portions of the city so thickly settled as to warrant it, there should be introduced Cellars without ventilation; simple excavations under houses, walled only on two sides; five feet deep. No. 177—Stagnant water in them; privy leakage; disused cistern containing foul water, four feet deep; disused for twenty years; full of rubbish, decaying in the damp, close hole. No. 14—Eight feet deep, accessible only by cellar door, giving the only ventilation; walls socked with privy. tne damp, close hole. No. 14—Eight feet deep, accessible only by cellar door, giving the only ventilation; walls soaked with privy leakage from vault, eight feet outside. No. 17—Floor of the building two feet below the surface of the ground, so that during rains the surface fifth is a sound of the pipes being so regulated as to secure a constant flow, which, at the maximum, shall not more than half fill the pipe at any point. pipe at any point. The pipes are to be flushed at regular intervals with clean water, from the city water supply, by means of a system of flush tanks. These recommenda-

> river. COST OF SEWERAGE SYSTEM. The total cost of these systems of sewerage and subsoil drainage is estimated at two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

ions include a system of subsoil drainage,

discharging into the bayous and into the

The connection of houses with this system of sewerage should be under municipal conter. No. 74-Foul cisterns adjoining privy trol, and in accordance with specifications to vaults in yards, in cellars and under houses, be prepared by the sanitary authorities. Public urinals and water-closets to connect with passage, over them junk shops containing second-hand clothing, much of which is known to city should take charge of the removal have belonged to yellow fever decedents, or- of excrement from all premises not condered destroyed but carried off and sold by negroes; bedding of the same character; cotnected with sewers, and should insure, by frequent and trustworthy inspection, the ton which formerly filled yellow-fever matproper condition of the receptacles so used In those houses which are to be connected with the sewers, and in which the privyvaults are discontinued, there should be used in the interval between the closing of the vaults and the making connection with the sewers, some simple form of frequent dryearth removal.

THE BAYOU A RUNNING STREAM Sixth-That the bayous, with a sufficient strip of fground on each side to insure their ontrol and freedom from pollution, should be made the property of the city for securing frainage and as a public park, the banks being properly grassed and a constant stream of wat r being secured. The backing up of high water from the river into the bayou should be prevented by means of a dam, in connection with which must be provided pumping-machinery to dispose of the ordi-nary flow during such period of high water. This pumping would not generally apply to the storm-water falling on the surface of the city, since the plan of surface drainage includes an intercepting surface-gutter on each side of the bayon, carrying over the top of the dam the water of all ordinary storms. The total cast of the dam and pumping apparatus is estimated at three thousand five

THE BUILDING PERMIT SYSTEM. Seventh—That a system of building regu-lations shall be enacted and enferced, pro-viding that no buildings shall be hereafter erected in the city unless the plans have een approved by the sanitary authority, and that the construction shall also be subject to its inspection and approval. All uncondemned buildings, whose lower floors are less than two feet from the ground, whose lower should be raised to that hight as early as is possible; and in future all dwellings should be built with their lower floors at least two feet from the ground; also, that all cellars and begoments should be freely ventilated All this should be enforced by municipal an

MUNICIPAL SANITATION. Eghth-In this brief report no recommendations are made with regard to many important points in municipal sanitation, such as the system of removal of garbage, slop-water, dead animals and refuse; the egulation of markets and slaughterhouses, respitals and public charities, public baths, cause the detailed inspections on these points are not yet completed; in part because these are largely matters of detail requiring the constant supervision of the competent feet, average width of ravine from middle of sanitary authority, urged in our first recombanks 25 feet, average width of stream at mendation; and the providing such authority the best means of insu,ing that all these things will receive due attention. The existing regulations requiring the reporting of all cases of contagious and infectious disease

OUR PUBLIC STREETS Ninth-With the exception of those devoted both banks of the bayon at Monroe street, all upon the west side between Monroe and stead be constructed of Paducah gravel, Union streets, all between Union and Gayoso, both sides, all the shantles between Hernando subsoil drains have been established, and reach streets, colored church on bayon | that the gutters and curbs should be made

NATURAL ADVANTAGES OF MEMPHIS. Tenth-Few places possess greater natural dyantages than the city of Memphis for drainage, removal of excrement, garbage, etc, to secure that healthfulness s) necessary to commercial prosperity. THE RESULT TO BE ACHIEVED.

We believe that by carrying out the above commendations, and by availing itself fully of refuse, filth, and rubbish.

IMPERFECT DRAINAGE.

From the number of damp cellars report
of what is new known as to the causes of disease and the methods of avoiding or destroying these causes, Memphis may soon become one of the healthiest cities in the valley ed, and from the condition of the streets in of the Mississippi. All of which is respect-

Vice-Fresident National Board of Health.

R. W. MITCHELL, M.D.,

Member National Board of Health.

W. H. H. BENYAUBD.,

Major United States Engineers,

GEO. E. WARING, JR.,

Civil Engineer.

CHARLES F. FOLSOM, M.D.,

E Secretary Massachusetts State Board of Health.

The New Denver and Rio Grande Rail-way Directory. COLORADO SPRINGS, COL., November 28 .-The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Deuver and Rio Grande railroad company was held here to-day pursuant to bylaw and published notices. The meeting was harmonious, and the present board of directors, viz.: Wm. J. Palmer, Dr. Bell, Jay Gould, Russell Sage and C. F. Worshoffer, were unanimously re-elected. Resolutions were adopted repudiating the lease and Baston papers, and requiring the directors to prosecute the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railway company for damages. A resolution was also adopted confirming the action of the directors in providing for an extension of the road over all its chartered routes, particularly

A Tennessee Body-Snatcher Snatched. CHATTANOOGA, November 28.—Bennett Jackson was arrested here this morning for snatching the body of Tennessee Keith, who died Wednesday night. The body was packed in a shoe box and addressed to Atlanta and said to contain fresh fish. Last night parties tried to send the same box to Cincinnati as cotton seed.

The Riddles. PITTSBURG, November 28.—George R. and James H. Riddle, convicted of conspiracy as president and cashier of the Franklin savings bank, of Allegheny, were sentenced to-day in imprisonment, respectively, in the county jail each to pay a fine of six-and a fourth cents.

ONE DOLLAR

IS THE YEARLY Subscription Price FOR THE

At this price it is the Cheapest Weekly Paper published in the South.

THEHOPEOILMILL Will furnish sacks to responsible shippers and
pay the market price for good new seed, deitvered on levee or at railroad depots, Memphis.
B. F. HALLER, Secretary.

A. M. BOYD & SONS.

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No. 336 Front street. : : Memphis. Tenn. MOORE, BASSETT & CO.

Doors, Sash, Blinds, Moldings.

351-353-359 Second street. : Memphis. Tenn. W. W. Guy. Jno. W. Dillard, R. L. Coffin. M. G. Hall DILLARD, COFFIN & CO.

Lumber, Lath and Shingles.

Wholesale Grocers and Cotton Factors. 219 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo. AVING TEMPORARILY ESTABLISHED OURSELVES HERE ARE PREPARED TO FILL OR-ders of our friends, as usual, during prevalence of yellow-fewer in Memphis.

SHOEMAKER, JOPLIN & CO COTTON FACTORS,

GAVIN & Co

282 Front street, Memphis, Tennessee.

Wholesale Grocers, Cotton Factors, And Commission Merchants. Our MAJOR T. J. COWGILL devotes his whole time to the Weighing and Sale of all Cotton intrusted to our charge. We have our own Cotton Warehouse, corner Washington and Second.

Southern Palace W.&S.JACK&CO:

332 Main; Memphis J. T. PETTIT & CO.

Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants No. 1 Howard's Row, Memphis, Tenn.

We are ready for business, and respectfully solicit consignments of cotton

Our office is again open.

James G. Duke & Co.. FOUNDERS, MACHINISTS, MILLWRIGHTS 29, 31, 33 and 35 Front street, corner Auction, Memphis. STEAM SAWMILLS AND ENGINES—ALL KINDS IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS—SOLE AGENTS
for Smith & Valle's Atles and Cam Steam Pumps, Iron Store-fronts, Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers and
Gin sear. Experiment and Pinetation Work a Specialty. Estimates furnished on application.

DISSOLUTION.

NEW FIRM. Lumber, Lath and Shingles,

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1879 REOPENED 1879 FRIEDMAN BROS.

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295 Main street, Memphis, Tenn. We are now open, and are prepared, with a large and well-assorted stock, to attend promptly to the wants of the trade. FRIEDMAN BROS. No.97 Summer street | 521-523 Washington Av. St. Louis ... Missourl.

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--- AND---Wholesale Grocers. 300 FRONT ST., MEMPHIS.

WE are happy to announce to our friends and customers that we are again at our post, No 11 INION STERET, prepared to serve them as formerly. Having closed our house in ST. LOUIS, all shipments of cotton to us should be to MEMPHIS. We have a complete stock of Fresh Graceries, including everything in the grocery line, together with first-class shed facilities for handling the staple. Our entire force has returned and are in harness. We solicit your orders for groceries and shipments of cotton, promising our best efforts to protect the interest of those confiding their business to us. We buy strictly for cash, and thereby get bottom figures, consequently are in position to meet any competition. Our Mr. A. C. TREADWE! L brings his experience of twenty-five years in the sale of cotton to bear in the interest of shippers. We claim the privilege of insuring all cotton consigned to us to the amount of advances made on saine. Our Mr. A. B. TREADWELL, ably assisted by our junior, Mr. S. B. TREADWELL, handle the grocery department with skill, -berry and experience. Thankful for the very liberal patronage extended us in the past, we respectfully ask a continuance of the same. Very respectfully.

A.C.&A.B.TREADWELL&CO